

**2.4.6 2030 Residential Buildings Energy End-Use Carbon Dioxide Emissions Splits, by Fuel Type
(Million Metric Tons) (1)**

	Natural	Petroleum					Coal	Electricity (3)	Total	Percent
	Gas	Distil.	Resid.	LPG	Oth(2)	Total				
Space Heating (4)	206.1	42.8		14.5	6.1	63.4	0.7	75.4	345.6	23.8%
Space Cooling	0.0							191.0	191.0	13.2%
Water Heating	58.1	4.9		2.7		7.6		78.8	144.4	10.0%
Electronics (5)								101.5	101.5	7.0%
Refrigeration (6)								92.3	92.3	6.4%
Lighting								89.4	89.4	6.2%
Wet Clean (7)	4.4							78.7	83.1	5.7%
Cooking	13.9			2.2		2.2		25.5	41.5	2.9%
Computers								28.9	28.9	2.0%
Other (8)				15.5		15.5		317.8	333.3	23.0%
Total	282.5	47.7		34.8	6.1	88.6	0.7	1,079.1	1,450.9	100%

Note(s): 1) Emissions assume complete combustion from energy consumption, excluding gas flaring, coal mining, and cement production. Emissions exclude wood since it is assumed that the carbon released from combustion is reabsorbed in a future carbon cycle.
 2) Includes kerosene space heating (5.7 MMT). 3) Excludes electric imports by utilities. 4) Includes residential furnace fans (14.6 MMT).
 5) Includes color television 101.5 MMT). 6) Includes refrigerators (71.8 MMT) and freezers (20.5 MMT). 7) Includes clothes washers (5.0 MMT), natural gas clothes dryers (4.4 MMT), electric clothes dryers (54.2 MMT), and dishwashers (19.5 MMT). Does not include water heating energy. 8) Includes residential small electric devices, heating elements, motors, swimming pool heaters, hot tub heaters, outdoor grills, and natural gas outdoor lighting.

Source(s): EIA, Annual Energy Outlook 2008, Mar. 2008, Table A2, p. 117-119, Table A4, p. 122-123 and Table A5, p. 124-125 for energy consumption, and Table A18, p. 144 for emissions; EIA, Assumptions to the AEO 2008, June 2008, Table 2, p. 10 for emission coefficients.